

“(T) other activities, consistent with the purposes of this part, to meet the educational needs of Alaska Native children and adults.

On page 882, strike lines 16 through 19 and insert the following:

“(c) PRIORITIES.—In awarding grants or contracts to carry out activities described in subsection (a)(2), except for activities listed in subsection (d)(2), the Secretary shall give priority to applications from Alaska Native regional nonprofit organizations, or consortia that include at least 1 Alaska Native regional nonprofit organization.

“(d) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—For fiscal year 2002 and each of the 6 succeeding fiscal years, there is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section the same amount as is authorized to be appropriated under section 7205 for activities under that section for that fiscal year.

“(2) AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS.—Of the funds appropriated and made available under this section for a fiscal year, the Secretary shall make available—

“(A) not less than \$1,000,000 to support activities described in subsection (a)(2)(K);

“(B) not less than \$1,000,000 to support activities described in subsection (a)(2)(L);

“(C) not less than \$1,000,000 to support activities described in subsection (a)(2)(M);

“(D) not less than \$2,000,000 to support activities described in subsection (a)(2)(P); and

“(E) not less than \$2,000,000 to support activities described in subsection (a)(2)(Q).

On page 883, between lines 16 and 17, insert the following:

“(e) REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.—Each recipient of a grant or contract under this part shall, not later than March 15 of each fiscal year in which the organization expends funds under the grant or contract, prepare and submit to the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate, summary reports, of not more than 2 pages in length. Such reports shall describe activities undertaken under the grant or contract, and progress made toward the overall objectives of the activities to be carried out under the grant or contract.

On page 886, between lines 13 and 14, insert the following:

TITLE VIII—IMPACT AID

SEC. 801. ELIGIBILITY UNDER SECTION 8003 FOR CERTAIN HEAVILY IMPACTED LOCAL EDUCATIONAL AGENCIES.

(a) ELIGIBILITY.—Section 8003(b)(2)(C) (20 U.S.C. 7703(b)(2)(C)) is amended—

(1) in clauses (i) and (ii) by inserting after “Federal military installation” each place it appears the following: “(or the agency is a qualified local educational agency as described in clause (iv))”; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

“(iv) QUALIFIED LOCAL EDUCATIONAL AGENCY.—A qualified local educational agency described in this clause is an agency that meets the following requirements:

“(I) The boundaries are the same as island property designated by the Secretary of the Interior to be property that is held in trust by the Federal Government.

“(II) The agency has no taxing authority.

“(III) The agency received a payment under paragraph (1) for fiscal year 2001.”

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The Secretary shall consider an application for a payment under section 8003(b)(2) for fiscal year 2002 from a qualified local educational agency described in section 8003(b)(2)(C)(iv), as added by subsection (a), as meeting the requirements of section 8003(b)(2)(C)(iii), and shall provide a

payment under section 8003(b)(2) for fiscal year 2002, if the agency submits to the Secretary an application for payment under such section not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that there be a period for morning business, with Senators permitted to speak for up to 5 minutes each.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST

Mrs. FEINSTEIN. Mr. President, we are at a critical juncture in the Middle East. If words are followed by deeds, yesterday's acceptance by the Palestinians of a U.S. plan brokered by CIA Director Tenet—which Israel had previously signed off on—may open the door for an end to the violence of the past eight months, a cooling off period, and new peace talks.

The violence in Israel following the collapse of the Camp David talks has been profoundly disturbing to those of us who are both friends of Israel and strong supporters of Arab-Israeli peacemaking.

With a cease-fire now in effect, the Israeli and Palestinian people have an opportunity to start moving back in the right direction, towards peace and security for the region.

If the peace process is to gain momentum, both sides must make a commitment to the right of the other to exist, in peace and security.

If leaders on both sides are able to muster the political will necessary for this commitment, then I believe that it will be possible for the cease-fire to hold, for a cooling-off period to have effect, and for confidence building measures to once again give momentum to a new peace process.

I was a supporter of the Oslo process when I first came to the Senate, and worked to build peace in the region in the years since, believing a commitment by both sides existed.

I was thus saddened that the unprecedented concessions that former Prime Minister Barak offered last summer—which many felt met the needs and aspirations of the Palestinian people—was not accepted.

Not only was the Palestinian response to that offer “no,” but PLO Chairman Yassar Arafat walked away from the negotiations and the Palestinians began a campaign of violence which, in turn, led to Israel resorting to violence to try to protect its security and safeguard the lives of its people.

In walking away from negotiations, Mr. Arafat raised questions about his commitment to peace, and whether there are some in Palestinian society

who are unwilling to accept the existence of Israel under any circumstances.

With this cease-fire, these questions are again on the table.

As I stated on the floor of the Senate earlier this year, the new Intifadah was characterized by a level of hate and violence that I did not believe possible in view of the nature of concessions Israel had offered to make.

Particularly tragic—coming on top of over 400 Palestinian and 100 Israeli deaths since last September—was the murder of 20 young Israelis at a night club in Tel Aviv on June 1. Israel's restraint in response to this bombing—looking for the path of peace, not continued bloodshed—has been nothing short of heroic.

No one—Israeli or Palestinian—should have to worry about the possibility of attack as they put their child on a school bus, go to work, go shopping, sit at a cafe, or go to a night club.

We can all remember the images from last Fall of the Palestinian child hiding behind his father, caught in the cross-fire—and, just a few days later, the pictures of the Israelis lynched by a Palestinian mob, their bloody bodies thrown from the second floor window of the police station.

There are countless other such images that each side can point to in the 8 months since.

It is easy to understand how passions can run high, and fear and frustration can drive violence in the current environment.

It is also easy to see how these feelings can get out of control and lead to ever deeper, and never-ending, cycles of violence.

The cease-fire and cooling off period that has been agreed to provides both parties the opportunity to end the provocation and reaction.

Palestinian acceptance of the cease-fire agreement brokered by Director Tenet is a crucial step in the right direction, and carries with it an acknowledgment of the special responsibility incumbent on the Palestinian Authority to end the violence.

Much more will need to be done, however, to show the international community that Mr. Arafat and the Palestinian people are committed to peace and willing to coexist with Israel.

Mr. Arafat's call for a halt to the violence will only yield results if he follows his words with deeds.

With the cease-fire now in effect, Mr. Arafat must follow-up on the agreed-to elements of the deal. He must re-arrest those terrorists he inexcusably released last fall, stop anti-Israel incitement in the Palestinian media, and make sure that the Palestinian police strictly enforce his cease-fire orders.

He must also follow up on information supplied by Israel about imminent terrorist attacks. He must move to confiscate weapons that are being held